

HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM  
IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 29.

SEVENTEEN NOVELTIES AND ERRORS  
OF THE ROMAN CHURCH:

ERROR 1.—That our Blessed Lord Instituted *Seven Sacraments*, and not two only; and that they who deny this are accursed.

reholer 4.—That notwithstanding that the  
Flesh of our Lord, yet they who receive  
His alone receive both the Flesh and the  
Blood of our Lord, although He declared  
the Bread to be His "Body" simply;  
and although Galasius, who was Pope in  
A. D. 492, censured certain superstitious  
persons who refused to receive the  
Cup, and declared that if they did not  
receive both the Bread and the Wine—  
the "entire Sacrament"—(they must be  
repelled from it, "*because* (he says) *the*  
*division of one and the same Mystery*  
*cannot take place without GREAT SACRILEGE.*"

non 6.—That holy men and women, now in Heaven, are to be worshipped and prayed unto,—that they who make graven images of them, and bow down to them—and the Blessed Virgin may be lawfully regarded as our "greatest hope, yea, the entire ground of our hope" (Pope Gregory XVI., 1833)—and as the only advocate of sinners.—(*cf. Glosses on the 1<sup>st</sup> of John*, by Saint Alphonsus, Ligatus.)

non 7.—That the Romish Church is the Mother and Mistress of all Churches, although the Church of Jerusalem was the first Church founded by the Apostles; and although many other Churches were formed quite independently of the Roman Church.

Greek and English Churches undoubtedly were in the first ages of Christianity. [N. B.—Roman Catholics may help us here.] St. Alban was a member of the English Church (in the year 283) before the Pope had anything to do with England. If the English Church could formerly produce Saints without owning the Pope as their Master, why should wantonly be deemed accursed those who maintain the independence of the Pope? If the members of the English Church, before the Pope had anything to do with her, could be such saints as to induce all the Popes, and their assistance, to pray to them for special assistance, as they could, here, and still do, as the members of the English Church, whose Faith is the same as St. Alban's, can now be saved without having anything to do with the Pope. Who canst *bless* St. Alban, and *curse* us, who occupy the same position, and hold the

dition or omission.

Ekron 11.—That the Pope, or the Church of Rome, has authority to add new doctrines to the Bible. Faith, and make them necessary to salvation, so that if the present consultations now going on among Roman Catholics (1853) of Blessed Vergin was, like our Lord Himself, born *without sin*, then all Christian men must be so, and refuse to believe this was so, women must be so, and without sin, and deny the efficacy of the sacraments of salvation; but if the matter is decided the other way, then all Christian men and women must be so who do not receive.

Ekron 12.—That the Apocrypha as part of and regarded as the inspired Word of God, the revealed and inspired Word of God, *corrected*.

That it may please Thee to illuminate all Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, with true knowledge and understanding of Thy Word; and that both by their preaching and living they may set it forth, and shew it accordingly,—*We beseech Thee to hear us, Good Lord.*

That it may please Thee to give to all Thy people increase of grace to hear meekly Thy Word, and to receive it with pure affection, and to bring forth the fruits of the Spirit,—*We beseech Thee to hear us, Good Lord.*

We must bear in mind that it is not enough to reject Roman Error, but we must also heartily and firmly hold the True Faith; and we must shew "this not only in our lives, but in our words," by giving up ourselves to God's service, and by being before Him in Holiness and Righteousness all our days." If our Faith is better than that of the Roman Catholic, it must be better in our Practice; we must be better than they in our lives, and in our words, more soberly and godly in this present world; we must be more careful in doing our duty towards God and man; more constant, attentive, and reverent, in Public Worship than they; more diligent in the study of some; more watchful and anxious in our ways, words, and works to bring forth the Fruits of the Spirit—"Love, Joy, Peace, Long Suffering, Gentleness, Lasciviousness, Wrath, Anger, Hatred, Envy, Malice, Covetousness, Drunkenness, and such like." (Galatians 5.)

[illegible]

Now we apprehend, we speak the mind of honest and intelligent Englishmen when we venture to warn those Italian minded Bishops and Priests, that England is not Rome; and that Englishmen will never tolerate what looks like a systematic attempt on the part of the Pope and his Priests to bring about a Catholic revival in

Sir Moses Montefiore has made his report to the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, the result of his mission to Rome, to present a memorial to His Holiness the Pope, on the subject of the Mortara case. Sir Moses left London on the 1st of March, accompanied by Mr. Gershon Kurlsheed, of New Orleans, and Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, of London. Having been favoured by the Foreign office, with letters of introduction to Mr. Odo Russell, Attaché to the Legation of her Majesty at Florence, but resident at Rome, on his arrival in that city he placed himself in communication with that gentleman, to whom he expresses himself greatly indebted for his courtesy.

body else is wished to do so could see and speak to him. Sir Moses then urged on his eminence that the fact of baptizing had been satisfactorily proved, and that he further urged that the Holy See, as he and he believed would, lend his Holiness to a different conclusion to that at which he had arrived. His eminence replied that the question had been fully discussed with the French ambassador; "it was now closed, and therefore Sir Moses must not expect at any answer from the Sovereign Pontiff, who could only repeat what he had said to the Duke de Gramont. In the course of conversation, Cardinal Antonicelli expressed his satisfaction at the decision of the Holy See in the Papal States, and his anxiety for their welfare. He also referred to a recent incident in

years of conversion. He stated that a young girl of the Jewish faith, at Ancona, had a few days since expressed her wish to become a Christian, and he had been sent to Rome for the purpose of tasting her faith and the earnestness of her request; but after a short examination it was discovered that her sole object was to marry a young Christian, which she should only do as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was sent back to the Archdiocese, and she was sent back to her parents at Ancona. On Sir Moses taking leave of the Cardinal, his eminence renewed his assurances of good will towards the Israelite subjects, and his readiness to do all in his power to improve their condition, so long as it could be done without interfering with the establishment of laws of the Holy See. Sir Moses proposed to stay in Rome until the 10th of May, being twelve days after his attendance at the Congress of Vienna. He then had an interview with his Excellency the Duke de Grammont, the French ambassador, and it was gratifying to him to be enabled to state that the great influence of the Emperor of Austria had been exerted in favour of his Excellency, had been verified, though in vain, to induce the Sovereign Pontiff to restore the abducted child Mortara to his afflicted parents.

The fruits of the Papal system of education, lately established in Ireland and the last twenty years, will be apparent on a perusal of the following extract of an article in the *Daily Express* of Dublin.

We request particular attention to the passages in italics:—

The Roman Catholics, as we have shown Thursday, have the greater part of the funds for National Education in their hands. An immense majority of the patrons are priests, and the masters are entirely under their control. Seven or eight fathers are here avowed for treatment, *filios, and one of them, as just been pronounced at Tralee, and sentenced to two years penal servitude.* The remarks of Baron Greene on the connection of the prisoners with the National Board should lead to some inquiry as to the moral influence

less based on the Bible. Any reform should be in that direction. Education without true religion is not of itself sufficient to ennoble a people, and may even tend to mischief. The experiment has totally failed in Ireland, and it is now time to make Scriptural education the rule.

A return has been laid before Parliament of "The number of officers and men distinguishing each arm of the service—cavalry, infantry, horse and foot artillery, and engineers—annually from 1800 to 1858, both years inclusive, stating the numbers serving at home, in the colonies, and in India; the enrolled pensioners, and enrolled militiamen; and volunteers; and the amount annually voted for by these several distinct descriptions of effective and non-effective services." This return will trace the cost, numbers, and distribution of the whole British army, from the commencement of the present century to the year 1858, and the army estimates for 18 60 enable us to bring it down to the present time.

The first two years comprised in the present return, namely, 1800 and 1801, were years of war with Republican France. In the first of those years the cost of the army was £17,482,613, and in the second it had increased to £17,991,019. In the second of these years, the whole military force at home, in the colonies, and in India was as follows:

254,291.

The succeeding year, 1802, and a portion of the year 1803, were periods of peace, or rather of truce, the troops of Amiens having been entered into in the former year, and the war having broken out again with redoubled fury in 1803. The estimates of 1802 were reduced to £1,358,848, and those for 1802 to £1,039,000. The military force for 1802 was the most reduced since the year 1794. It is now known, the regular troops having been reduced, at the beginning of the year, to a peace establishment, whilst the volunteers were suddenly swollen, in anticipation of an invasion by France, to 467,134 officers and men. The following was the composition

Cavalry.....	17,663
Infantry.....	98,499
Horse artillery.....	989
Foot artillery.....	8,650
Engineers.....	872
Volunteers.....	463,134
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>589,807</b>

The war which recommenced in 1803, raged with indescribable fury till the year 1815. During that time the efforts of England to organize a powerful army continually increased, until the army which triumphed in the Peninsula and at Waterloo had been formed. In 1815 this amount expended on the army amounted to the enormous sum of £43,256,260. The numbers and composition of the army in that memorable year were as follows:

The reduction in the number of volunteers during the cessation of hostilities was a foreboding omen of the future. The forces of invasion. The victories of Nelson had long before swept all hostile fleets from the ocean, and France so far from being in a condition to invade England, was in 1815, and 1815, unable to defend her own soil from the invading armies of the allies.

From the year 1816 to the year 1854, when the Crimean War broke out, England and enjoyed uninterrupted peace, and the army estimates declined year by year till 1836, when they were at the lowest point, namely, £7,460,189. The number of men in the army at that year was as follows:—

Cavalry.....	10,887
Infantry.....	90,165
Horse artillery.....	6,916
Foot artillery.....	6,512
Engineers.....	1,202
Volunteers.....	19,297
Total.....	128,655

From this time to the year 1853, the army estimates never rose to 10 millions sterling.

In 1854 this country again found itself engaged in a serious war, namely, that with Russia. In 1855, which was the year of the greatest expenditure, the army estimates had risen to £28,670,497. The numbers and composition of the army in 1856, under this large expenditure were as follows:—

Cavalry . . . . .	17,888
Infantry . . . . .	176,824
Horse artillery . . . . .	2,047
Foot Artillery . . . . .	20,238
Engineers . . . . .	8,788
Enrolled Pensioners . . . . .	16,763
Embodied Militia . . . . .	68,851
Volunteers . . . . .	15,340
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>321,182</b>

The years 1857 and 1858 were years of peace, and in the latter year the army estimates amounted to £3,577,785. Unfortunately the breaking out of the Indian rebellion in the continent has rendered it necessary to make a great addition to these estimates for the current year 1859-60. The army estimates for that year amount to £13,299,000. The number of men originally proposed to be included in these estimates was 222,874, and of horses 10,181. This number 92,739 men and 10,181 horses were for the East Indian establishment, and 130,135 men and 12,044 horses were for service in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Subsequent estimates have since been added to *Parliament, adding the sum of £2,012,231* to the original estimates, and availing the total estimate of the sum already mentioned of £13,299,000. The principal object of these supplementary votes is to embody the militia, and to render it available as a reserve for the regular army. These are much the largest estimates which have ever been granted for military purposes in time of peace; and if they are expended with honesty and judgment, they ought to be sufficient to join to the estimates already mentioned amounting to £12,782,000, to render us safe against any sudden attacks. Should the country be really threatened with invasion, the same spirit which armed half a million of volunteers in 1808 would arm twice that number now, the population having doubled itself in the interval, and the resources of the country having increased in a still greater proportion.

The quarrels of British and French fishermen are not confined to the coasts of Newfoundland, as is shown in a paragraph in our English news. French fishermen, protected by French cruisers, have been in the habit, for some time past, of encroaching upon the fishing grounds of the English. The Dowry, a British schooner, was so audacious as to shoot their lines within a short distance of the shore, and did not hesitate, when opportunity afforded, to cut the lines of English fishermen. Such practices were naturally irritating to the English fishermen, and they were provoked by the presence of a French vessel. On observing eighteen French huggers shooting their lines where they had no business to shoot them, we are told that the De-

the law into their own hands, and after taking and being refused the interference of a French war vessel, they boarded the nearest Lizard, and, after some resistance, brought board and crew into Deal harbour—where they were taken into custody. The English fishermen were discharged, being informed at the same time, that they committed a breach of the peace, and that they must not do so again; the French fishermen being warned that they had rendered themselves liable to punishment by the Convention Act. The immediate result of this recognition was that Her Majesty's steamer-tenet *Lizard* was ordered to the Downs to protect British fishermen. When we read this account of French aggression on the very shores of England, and observe the attitude of the British Government, we may easily imagine how equal apathy and inattention to British interests might allow the French to do similar terms in Newfoundland. Although amounting to a breach of the peace, in so far as it took the form of piracy, the matter was not the crew of the *Mary Blane* deserves thanks for their vigorous action in the matter. If the British Government neglect or decline to give sufficient protection to their fishermen, the fishermen themselves, it is evident, might be safely left to take care of their own interests. Rather a brave piece of business, wasn't it, for an unarmed boat to capture another and tow it and crew into port!—in the presence of other seventeen hostile boats too! The "tight little island" will sustain its ancient reputation for its native and its immigrant as ever. As a writer in an English journal recently remarked, it matters not in an engagement between the French and British what are the weapons used—Crocket-bats or bayonets, the result will be the same. The same will apply to the conduct of the crew of the *Mary Blance*.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Cathcart, which has taken place at St. Leonards, near Hastings.

His father, John Cathcart, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Cathcart, by the daughter of the late Admiral Elliot, Esq., Governor of New York, and was born at Glasgow, in 1746. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1763, married in France, in 1781, and in England in 1789, the second daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, and entered the army in 1759; served in the expedition to the Heider, in Naples and Sicily, until 1806, in the expedition to the West Indies, in 1807, and in the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1809, and attained the rank of General in 1854, having eleven years previously succeeded his father as Earl of Cathcart.

He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1825, and in 1828. He was appointed Colonel of the First Dragoon Guards, and was subsequently Governor of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. For his services at Caracas, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael, and for his distinguished services at that battle he received the fourth-class prior of the Order of St. Ferdinand and St. Charles. He was Sir Allan Cathcart, Knight, Baronet of the West Marches in the time of James II. of Scotland, and his title and estates by his son, John Frederick Lord Grenneuk, who was born at Tytho, in Kent, in 1726, deputy Governor of the Island of York, and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the North York Militia. He married in 1830, the eldest daughter and

The speeches of Lords Newcastle and Carnarvon in the House of Lords have drawn renewed attention to the project of a Pacific Railway to the English Press. The Shipping and Mercantile Gazette has another article suggesting that the Government should enter upon a broad scheme for colonizing the Saskatchewan country, and building the Pacific Railway in connection with it by grants of land.



